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TO RESTRICT IMMIGRATION.

A BILL AGREED UPON BY THE CONFER-ENCE COMMITTEE.

HOW THE EDUCATIONAL TEST IS TO BE APPLIED

-FULL TEXT-OF THE MEASURE. Washington, Jan. 21.-An Immigration bill has been agreed upon by all the conferrees of the Senate and House, except Mr. Bartholdt, chairman of the House committee in charge of the subject. He has not yet formally said that he would not sign the report, but his associates do not expect him to do so. The full text of the measure is as follows:

the report, but his associates do not expect him to do so. The full text of the measure is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Section 1 of the Act of March 3, 1891, in amendment of the immigration and contract labor acts, be and hereby is amended by adding to the classes of allens thereby excluded from admission to the United States the followins: All persons physically capable and over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write the English language or the language of their native or resident country, but a person not so able to read and write who is over fifty years of age and is the parent or grandparent of a qualified immigrant over twenty-one years of age and capable of supporting such parent or grandparent, may accompany such immigrant, or such a parent or grandparent may be sent for and come to join the family of a child or grandchild over twenty-one years of age similarly qualified and capable.

Sec. 2. For the purpose of testing the ability of the immigrant to read and write as required by the foregoing section, the inspection officers shall be furnished with copies of the Constitution of the United States, printed on numbered, uniform pasteboard slips, each containing not less than twenty, nor more than twenty-five words of said Constitution, printed in the various languages of the immigrants in double small pica type. These slips shall be kept in boxes made for that purpose, and so constructed as to conceal the slips from view, each box to contain slips of but one language, and the immigrant shall be required to draw one of said sold the properties of the immigrant shall be required to draw one of said which he prefers the test shall be made. Each immigrant shall be required to draw one of said sold the shall be required to the shall be returned to the box immediately after the test is finished. And the contents of the box shall be shaken up by an inspection officer before another drawing is made. No immigrant falling to read and write out the slip thus draw he himmigrant falled to read or cop

tute method adopted for testing the ability of the immigrant.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of the act of March 3, 1880, to facilitate the enforcement of the limingration and contract labor laws, shall apply to the persons mentioned in Section 1 of this act.

Sec. 4. That it shall hereafter be unliwful for any male allen who has not in good faith nade his declaration before the proper court of record of his intention to become a citizen of the United States to be employed on any public works of the United States, or to come regularly or habitually into the United States by land or water for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labor, for wages or salary, returning from time to time to a foreign country.

Sec. 5. That it shall he unlawful for any person, partnership, company or corporation knowledges.

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any jerson, partnership, company or corporation knowingly to employ any alien coming into the United States in violation of the next preceding section of this act: Provided. That the provisions of this act shall not apply to the employment of sailors, deckhauds or other employes of vessels, or railroad train hands, such as conductors, engineers, brake men, firemen or baggagemen, whose duties require them to pass over the frontier to reach the termin of their runs, or to beatmen or guides on the lakes and rivers on the northern border of the United States.

and rivers on the northern border of the United States.

Sec. 6. That any violations of the provisions of Sections 4 and 5 of this act by any allen or citizen chall be deemed a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding £500, or by imprisonment for the term of not exceeding the first of the first o

place in Cuba during the continuance of the present disorders there who have heretofore been inhabitants of that island.

Sec. 9. That any alien who shall, in vlolation of this act or any other existing law, secure entry into the United States without inspection or examination, or through mistake, misrepresentation, collusion, deception or fraud, may be taken into custody by the properly authorized immigration officers within thirty days after the facts become known to them, and such alien, upon a special inquiry at the most convenient place, conducted according to Section 5 of the Immigration act of March 3, 1893, shall be dealt with as provided by law for alien immigrants upon their first arrival.

Sec. 10. That this act shall take effect July 1, 1897.

THE YOST-TUCKER CASE DECIDED.

DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE DEMOCRAT PROD THE XTH VIRGINIA DISTRICT.

Washington, Jan. 21 (Special).-The first hard tus in the House of Representatives since the beginning of the session took place this afternoon over the contested election case of Yost, (Rep.) against Tucker (Dem.), of the Xth Virginia Dis-It resulted in favor of the latter, the resolution declaring Yost entitled to the seat being defeated by a vote of 119 year to 127 nays. As usual the Democrats voted unanimously in favor of the Democrat whose title to a seat was in question and, as was not at all unusual, the Republicans were divided-more than fifty of them voting with the Democrats. Many of them probably did so in deference to the opinion of the majority of the Elections Committee, which had recommended that the sitting member be allowed to retain his seat Four of the six Republican members of the committee had so recommended, and of course all the Democratic members heartily joined in the recom-

sented from the opinion of the majority, and that they had substantial and strong reasons for doing they had substantial and strong reasons for doing so was clearly shown, not only in the debate which preceded the vote, but in the vote itself on the minority resolution declaring Yost entitled to the seat. Indeed, it is by no means certain, even if it be probable, that the resolution would have been rejected if there had been a full attendance of members. As it was, with 110 absentees, the majority against Yost was only eight votes, and it is probable that even that narrow margin was obtained only by Democratic shrewdness in arranging pairs so that Republicans present who were favorable to the contestant were paired with absent Democrats who could not be present.

Mr. Yost, whose claim was thus rejected to-day, was a candidate for Congress last fall in the same district and was elected, but it required a mandate of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virgina to place him in possession of the certificate of election which he was entitled to receive.

SEX A BAR TO GOVERNMENT OFFICE.

A CASE OF STRANGE DISCRIMINATION IN THE OFFICE OF THE ADUTANT GENERAL. OF THE ARMY.

Washington, Jan. 21 (Special).-Last September the incumbent of a \$1.500 place in the Adjutant-General's office, which required a knowledge of five modern languages and other qualifications, resigned to take a professorship in the Columbian University here. He made the remark on resign ing that no one would be found to take his place. The place being under the Civil Service rules, a competitive examination was advertised.

Miss Maud Stainaker, of this city, was the only one who passed the examination, which was even more difficult than was indicated in the advertisement, for, besides translation from foreign languages into English, the test required written ranslation from English into French, German, Italian and Spanish. Miss Stainaker being the on, her name was sent to the Adjutant-General's office, and she had every reason to expect the appointment. In about a week she received a verbal summons from the War Department to call at Room No. 153. She balled and was informed that woman could under no circumstances have the place. It is not usual for the War Department to send messages of this kind, and Miss Stainaker and her friends are of the opinion that the object of the verbal summons and verbal dismissal was to syold making a record of an action that the Adjutant-General's office may find it difficult to cetend. Adjutant-General's office says that it asked vil Service Commission for a male clerk. The Commission does not deny this contention, but holds that the law does not permit it in advertising for clerks to discriminate against either sex. There was no reference to sex in the advertisement except in the use of the personal pronoun "he." At any rate, the only man who presented himself for examination failed to pass, and since there are already a number of women clerks in the Adjutant-General's office, and thousands of them in other Government offices, there would seem to be no just ground for the action taken in this case.

Miss Stalnaker, her friends and the Civil Service Commission feel that she has not had fair treatment. She came 300 miles to take the examinations, she was the only one who passed, and it is contended that she is rightfully entitled to the appointment.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL BILL.

MR. TURPIE FINISHES HIS SPEECH AGAINST IT-AN ATTEMPT TO FIX A TIME FOR A VOTE FAILS.

Washington, Jan. 21.-Most of the morning hour (which is really two hours) was taken up in the Senate to-day, as it had been for the two previous days, in a wrangle over the bill as to electrical condults in the city of Washington, Mr. Hill making another argument in opposition to the bill. It wen

over without action. Then Mr. Turple began his third day's argument against the Nicaragua Canal bill. There was no similarity, he said, between the British Government buying the control of the Suez Canal and United States Government buying the control of the Nicaragua Canal. The first was a case of a bird in the hand; the second a case of a bird in the bush. If the proposition made in the pending bill were made to the British Parliament, the reply, he said, would be: "You have no right to make the transfer. That is forbidden by the terms of your own contract. Do you think that we are going to give you a hundred million dollars for a corpse, and then have to bury it at our own charge?" Referring to Mr. Morgan's statement that there was a race between Great Britain and the United States as to which should build the Nicaragua Canal, Mr. Turple said that if there was such a race it was a very languid and in dolent one. It was a race in which the books had been open 150 years and there were no entries yet.

Mr. Turple closed his speech at 3 p. m., having occupied five hours in the three days through which t had extended

Mr. Morgan asked Mr. Turple whether he had any amendments to offer to the Canal bill.

Mr. Turple said he had a substitute to offer for

it, but he was not prepared to offer it now. Mr. Morgan remarked that the bill was one or which action should be taken without unnecessary delay. He wanted action one way or the other; and he asked unanimous consent to have the vote taker on the bill and amendments at 4 o'clock to-morrow He said that the Senate could not afford to go into the consideration of the arbitration treaty without action being taken on the Nicaragua Cana bill, because such action would determine whether the canal and all the treaties relating to it were matters of difference between the Government of the United States and the Government of Great Britain. He asked whether in view of the existing exigency it was fair to the country or fair to the Senate to undertake fillustering in order to defer action on a measure on the fate of which other important matters hung.

Mr. Vilas resented the charge of fillustering and declared that there would be no objection to having the vote taken after fair and reasonable discussion. But if opportunity for that discussion were not given, then he would move that when the Senate adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next; and on that motion he demanded the years and nays. the canal and all the treaties relating to it were

nays.

The vote was: Yeas, 13; nays, 26—six Senators less than a quorum. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Morgan, at 4:20 adjourned until to-morrow.

A NAVAL CONTROVERSY SETTLED.

SECRETARY HERBERT DECIDES THE TURRET QUESTION IN FAVOR OF CONSTRUCTOR

HICHBORN. Washington, Jan. 21.-Secretary Herbert has decided the controversy over the battle-ship turrets in favor of Chief Constructor Hichborn, who, by the Naval regulations, is alone responsible for design and construction of warships. The Secre-tary, accompanied by Constructor Hichborn, Chief of Ordnance Sampson and Judge Advocate-General Lemly, visited the Washington Navy Yard to-day and inspected full-sized models of turrets for the new battle-ships. The Chief of Ordnance desired to have two-story turrets substituted for the inclined elliptical system recently adopted, and the change was resisted by Constructor Highborn.

FOR RELIEF OF THE ROACH ESTATE. Washington, Jan. 21 (Special).-The Committee or Claims of the House, of which Mr. Brumm, of Pennsylvania, is chairman, has voted to report a bill to pay \$330,000 to the heirs of John Roach as compensation for the occupation of the Roach Sec. 8. That this act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port of place in Cuba during the continuance of the present Works in New-York City during the completion of the cruisers Chicago, Boston and Atlanta. It ! well known that the first Cleveland Administra tion, through its Attorney-General, Mr. Garland, declared that the contracts which were made with declared that the contracts which were made with Mr. Roach for building these three vessels and the Dolphin were illegal, and that this decision caused the failure of John Roach. The Government kept the yard at Chester and the works in New-York open, to finish these vessels, for fifteen or eighteen months. A partial settlement was effected by the assignees of John Roach after the completion of the vessels, but the assignees reserved the right to proceed in Congress for the loss sustained. The present bill is intended to be a settlement in full.

NAVAL AND ARMY NOTES. Washington, Jan. 21.-Surgeon-General Tryon wa

promoted to the highest rank in the Naval Medical Corps to-day, filling the vacancy caused by the retirement of Medical Director Henry M. Wells. Naval orders were issued to-day as follows: Chie: Engineer J. Entwistle is ordered from the Boston to the Olympia as fleet engineer of the Asiatic station, on relief of Chief Engineer G. B. Ransom. who is detached as inspector of machinery of Gunboat No. 19 and ordered to the Boston by steamer of February 13, in turn relieved by Passec Assistant Engineer C. H. Matthews, who is detached from the New-York Navy Yard for the purpose. These transfers have been made neces sary by the collapse while on duty of Chief En-gineer George J. Burnap, who will be invalided

gineer George J. Burnap, who will be invalided home as soon as he can stand the voyage. The cruiser Minneapolis left Alexandretta to-day for Mersina, on her return to Smyrna. The coast-defence ship Monterey has gone to San Diego, Cal. The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Second Lieutenants Samuel Burkhardt, r., J. E. Normoyle and Robert Alexander, to be first lieutenants.

A medal of honor has been awarded to Michael Dougherty, late private Company M. 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, for most distinguished gallantry in action at Jefferson, Va., October 12, 1833. This soldier, at the head of his company, dashed across an open field, exposed to a deadly fire from the enemy, and succeeded in dislodging them from an unoccupied house, which he and his comrades defended for several hours against repeated atticks, thus preventing the enemy from flanking the position of the Union forces.

The Purroyites were much encouraged yesterday in their Home Rule Tammany fight against Shee-han by the possibility that "Paddy" Divver would join forces with the anti-Sheehan cohorts of the Wigwam. The feeling between Divver and Alder-man Brown, in the Hd Assembly District, is so biter that the chances are that the split in the Tam many organization of this former district could not healed Divver and his followers bolted from the healed Divyer and his followers bolted from the Hid District Tammany meeting on Wednesday night, and took thirty members of the Tammany, Hall General Committee with them, according to the admission of Brown and other opponents of Divyer. It was the opinion among politicians yesterday that if Sheehan shall refuse to "turn down" Brown and give Divyer practical control of the district, the latter will without delay pitch his tepee on the Purroy reservation and join the transharlem leader in the war he is making on the "Imported Buffalo."

A DISORDERLY GUEST ARRESTED. A well-dressed man, about thirty-five years old, who had drunk too much liquor, created a disturb-ance in the café of the Imperial Hotel last evening. He was ejected, but later made an effort to get back to the cafe, when he was arrested by a policeman of the West Thirtleth-st. station.

To Sergeant Timms, who was at the desk, he gave his name as John Barnes, and said he lived at No. 238 West Seventy-fifth-st, and that he was a broker doing business downtown. He protested against his arrest, but was locked up on a charge of intoxication, and at midnight had failed to get

PRISON ASSOCIATION'S ELECTION

The annual meeting of the Prison Association held yesterday at No. 135 East Fifteenth-st. Edward B. Merrill presided in the absence of President C. P. Lewis, who is in Europe. following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. P. Lewis; vice-presidents,

GOVERNOR TAYLOR INAUGURATED. Charles Dudley Warner, Lispenard Stewart, Wendell Prime, the Rev. Dr. Huntington, William P. Letchworth, and, subject to his acceptance of the office, Governor Black, to succeed ex-Governor Morton, who was one of the vice-presidents last year; corresponding secretary, W. M. F. Round; recording secretary, Eugene Smith; and treasurer, Cornelius B. Gold. of the House of Representatives, beginning at 10 o'clock and ending a few minutes after noon. The incoming and retiring Governors delivered addresses.

FOR NERVOUS OVERWROUGHT MEN MARIAN WEAKLY DELICATE

CHOLORENCAL VIN MARIANI HAS STOOD THE TEST OF 35 YEARS THEXPERIENCE W ENDORSED BY THE MEDICAL FACULTY ALL OVER THE WORLD.

SICKLY

IN AND OUT OF CONGRESS.

THE PROPOSED FORTIFICATION OF ROMER SHOALS.

REPRESENTATIVE FISCHER'S PROJECT FINDS CONSIDERABLE FAVOR-MORE TIME FOR THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE-THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW AT

NAVY YARDS.

Washington, Jan. 21,-The proposition advanced by Representative Fischer, of New-York, to reclaim two acres of Romer Shoals, in New-York Harbor, and provide suitable means of defence there, is meeting with considerable favor from members of the House who have made themselves familiar with the subject. Mr. Fischer's bill has been referred to the Appropriations Committee of the House, and by it referred in turn to the Sul Committee on Fortifications, of which Mr. Hainer, of Nebraska, is chairman. Mr. Hainer to-day informed Mr. Fischer that the sub-committee was willing to receive all the information possible on the subject, and Mr. Fischer will prepare a chart showing the location of Romer Shoals in New-York Harbor and their distance from Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth and Sandy Hook, and also submit and Wadsworth and Sandy Hook, and also submit estimates to show how cheaply the work of reclamation and fortification could be performed. Mr. Fischer has consulted Representative Hurley, of New-York, who is an expert on dredging, and learns that two acres of Romer Shoals can be reclaimed for a sum not exceeding \$150,000. The erection of the three turrets which, in Mr. Fischer's opinion, would be sufficient to keep at bay any number of hostile vessels that might be sent to these shores will be no more expensive than the same number of turrets on a modern battle-ship or monitor, while the cost of maintaining them would be reduced to a minimum. They could be left to the care of a few men without any of the expense for provisions, coal and docking connected with a man-of-war. Mr. Fischer's bill makes an oppopriation of \$5,000 for a thorough investigation of the subject by a commission of three engineer officers, to be appointed by the Secreary of War. He is hopeful that the sub-committee will make the desired appropriation in the Fortifications bill now being drafted.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador, called on Secretary Olney to-day in the course of the regular Thursday diplomatic reception hours. He says he has been unable to take advantage of the leave of absence granted by his Government, on account of the matters requiring his attention, and he has, therefore, been compelled to return to Washington for a few weeks. He will not reopen the Embassy here, but will stay at a club as long as his presence is required. Secretary Olney's other callers to-day included the Venezuelan, Russian, Japanese, Guatemalan, Chillan, Central American and Spanish Ministers.

ordered a favorable report on the bill extending to Jan. 1, 1900, the time within which the bridge across the East River, between New-York and Long Island, shall be completed. The time for the completion of this work, under the law authorizing the building of the bridge, expires with this year. It was repre-sented to the committee that more than \$100.000 has been expended in the prosecution of the work.

No action was taken by the Senate Committee this morning on the report of Senator Caffery, of Louisana, on the bill for the stoppage of the crevasse at Pass L'Outre, near the mouth of the Mississippl River. Mr. Caffery's report finds that the amount of money necessary is about \$250,000, but requires 'affery's report, is not maintaining the proper depth Caffery's report, is not maintaining the proper depth of water in the channel, in accordance with the contract terms, but by means of dredging. Mr. Vest, who was a warm personal friend of the late engineer, James B. Eads, antagonizes the report and insists that this expenditure is not properly chargeable to the Eads people. He contends that the estate has carried out its contract to the letter, and that the crevasse ought to be stopped by the United States, The report and bill were recommitted to the subcommittee, and Mr. Vest was added to that committee. An effort will be made to agree on a measure at the next meeting of the full committee.

ciolation of the eight-hour law by Isaac Walker & Sons, contractors, in making repairs on the Naval Hospital, at Brooklyn, N. Y., the Secretary of the Navy says the Department has no information on the subject. The law had been observed in the Dethe subject. The law had been observed in the Department so for as all employes under its direction and control are concerned, but the Department had never assumed any authority over the action of contractors or sub-contractors in the matter of their employes. If the act had made the Department responsible for violations of the eight-hour law, it would have been necessary to station inspectors at points where buildings were being creeted, mines where stone and marble are quarried, mills where lumber was sawed, shipyards building Government vessels, etc., making necessary an army of inspectors and appropriations for their pay.

Ex-Attorney-General W. H. H. Miller, who is in Washington with General Harrison on legal business, called at the White House to-day and had a talk with President Cleveland.

The President has approved the act to withdraw from the Supreme Court jurisdiction of criminal cases not capital, and confer the same on the Ciruit Court of Appeals; the act concerning the proper marking of vessels; the act to validate the appoint States marshals in the Indian Territory; the act to provide an American register for the steamer Kahulul; the act to approve the construction of a bridge
over the Red River, near Fulton, Ark.: the acts for
the relief of the heirs of D. Fulford and Augusta
Tuller; the acts granting pensions to George Willam Hodydon, Mrs. Anna Wedel (increase), Mrs.
Keturah Wilson and Henderson Marple, and the act
to remove the charge of desertion against Helmutt
F. Soeckel. These acts, each granting a pension or
an increase of pension, have become laws without
the President's approval, under the constitutional
limitation of ten days: George Johnson, of Lenox,
Iowa; Lvdla Boynton Ferris, Eleanor L. Curtiss,
Mary Collins and Caroline S. Baker.

importers, through the State Department, that Russian wools are being shipped to the United States. The last clip was of shorter fibre and inferior qualit in the coarse varieties, and it is being mixed wit chemically treated wools from the waste product of the sheepskin coars, which are the almost universal outer garments worn in the empire.

oil Ridgely, at Geneva, reports to the State Department increased activity of American mer-chants and manufacturers in invading foreign marcets, as manifested in his district by attractive catkets, as manufested in his district by altractive cat-alogues which are being distributed broadcast, but which, unhappity, are printed in the English lan-guage. He suggests that commercial literature for the Continent should be in French, German or Ital-ian, for English is seldom understood.

STATE WORKINGMEN'S ASSEMBLY. Albany, Jan. 21.-The State Workingmen's Assembly this afternoon closed its annual convention after electing the following officers: President, D. J. O'Brien, New-York; first vice-president, George J. Ohllen, New-York; second vice-president, John Williams, Utica; secretary, E. F. Farrell, New-York; treasurer, Mervin Pratt, New-York.

A FORT TO DEFEND GALVESTON. Galveston, Tex., Jan. 21.—The Government to-day

closed the purchase of 100 acres of land on Bolivar Point, the price agreed upon being \$30,000. The land just purchased is south of the lighthouse and upon the extreme end of the Bolivar Peninsula. A mod-ern fort will be erected thereon, which will form a part of the system of the defence of Galveston.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 21.—Robert L. Taylor was o-day, for the third time, inaugurated Governor of Tennessee. The ceremonies took place in the hall INSURGENTS' DARING DEED

CAPTURE OF A TRAIN IN FULL VIEW OF HAVANA.

ALL ON BOARD MADE PRISONERS AND TWO OF THEM HANGED AS TRAITORS-THE OTHERS COURTEOUSLY TREATED.

Key West, Fla., Jan. 21.-Passengers by the Ollvette, bringing Havana news of yesterday's date, report the circumstances of the most daring deed performed by the insurgents during the war. The performed by the insurgents during the war. The hero of the affair is Nestor Aranguen, commanding the Cuban forces in Havana Province.

The train leaving Pegla station, opposite Havana, at 10 p. m. was thrown from the rails a kilometre and a half on the way to Guanabocoa.

by two dead cattle placed on the road. Fifty men lying in wait instantly, with levelled guns and drawn machetes, ordered all to remain quiet. The civillan passengers, especially the women, were assured that they would not be harmed. The men were deprived of hats and coats. No other theft was committed. All the military men were ordered to leave the train. One escaped by jumping from the car window and another by striking a blow on the jaw, felling his captor. Corporal Francisco Vento, offering resistance, received five machete cuts and was seriously wounded. Two men, dressed in firemen's suits, tried to escape. One was killed and the other seriously wounded. The engineer and fireman were also ordered to leave the train and follow the insurgents, but were released after a short distance had been

When all the prisoners were together, the rebels started to march a distance of a kilometre, where Aranguen, with the rest of his men, had remained hidden. As soon as a junction was formed the whole body disappeared. The names of the captured men are: Captains Res Soriano, Jonquin Otero, Antonio Fernandez, First Lieutenants Tomas Gonzales, Ricardo Batencourt, Antonio Perez Mar-tinez, Second Lieutenants José Marrero, José Velasco, Pio Gil and Bernardo Barros, four soldiers and

In order to appreciate the importance of the deed it is necessary to know that it took place three minutes ride from Regla, opposite the last houses of the town, in full view of Havana, and only 100 yards from a Spanish detachment of twenty-five soldiers, close to the switching station of the branch road to Matanzas. There are no bushes, but open fields for a long distance, and it was a clear moonlight night. On Monday morning the report reached Havana that all had been released with the exception of Barros and the brakeman.

There was great rejoicing in Havana over this ffair, the Cubans expressing much pleasure over Arengueren's diplomacy, while the released Spanish officers seemed thoroughly to appreciate the courteous treatment they had received. They say they had a friendly conversation with Arengueren, it which the Cuban question was discussed, Arenguerer trying to convince them that Spain's efforts to rush the revolution were powerless before the Cubans' determination to fight to the end, accepting no compromise. They admire the organization of Arengueren's forces, whose discipline they found

perfect, and detail their adventures as follows: They marched all night, and arrived early in the norning at the San Luis camp, near Campo Flori-o. There their captain took the names of all, and held a council of war. They found that Barros was a Cuban, and decided to hang him as a traitor to his country, and the brakeman as a spy. The officers were not present at the council, nor did they witness the execution. Barros was hanged from tree, and a sign placed on his body, saying: "Acts like this are regrettable, but it is necessary to give an example: there are so many traitors. Inside the pocket a communication will be found. It urgent that this reach the military commander." On the brakeman's body was placed another sign, say

the brakeman's body was placed another sign, saying: "Hanged as a spy." The communication said: General staff of the Liberating Army, Fifth Army Corps, First Division of the Northern Brigade, Havana Cavalry Regiment: On the night of the lith 1 attacked the train leaving Regia for Guamabacoa at 16 p. m., which carried many military. Those who made any resistance perished, and those who did not were made prisoners. The prisoners are Captains Ress Soriano, Joaquin Otero, Antonio Fernandez, First Lieutenants Tomas Gonzalez, Ricardo Betancourt, Antonio Perez Martinez; Second Lieutenants José Marrero, José Velasco, Pio Gil, Bernardo Barros and four soldiers and a brakeman—in all, fifteen persons. All these are Spanish citizens, with the exception of Lieutenant Barros, the bearer of this message, who was killed for being a Cuban traitor.

NESTOR ARENGUEREN,
To General in Chief Valeriano Weyler.
San Luis Camp, Jan. 17, 1897.

HENRY DELGADO BURIED. BODY OF THE AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT LAID AWAY IN A CEMETERY AT HAVANA.

Havana, Jan. 21.-The body of Henry Delgado. the American prisoner who died yesterday morning at the San Ambrosio Hospital, where had been confined ever since his arrival in this city after his capture in an insurgent hospital in the Province of Pinar del Rio, was buried at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Colon Cemetery. The funeral was a modest one, and was attended only by the American correspondents here, the clerks from the American Consulate, and Dr. Burgess. The burial was in a special plot.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON CIGAR PRICES. SUBSTITUTES FOR THE KEY WEST VARIETY THE SUPPLY OF IMPORTED CIGARS.

According to the most trustworthy authorities on the subject, the edict issued by General Wey-ler forbidding the exportation of tobacco from Havana is already beginning to make itself felt When this edict was first promulgated its effects were foreseen by tobacco dealers, but it is only recently that their unpleasant prophecies have been actually borne out.

A Tribune reporter had a chat yesterday Hobart J. Park, of the firm of Park & Tilford. whose handling of imported cigars is very exter Mr. Park outlined the situation in substance as follows:

"General Weyler's edict is bound to be severely felt in this country before long. The cigar-manufacturing industry at Key West and Tampa, Fla. is likely to be at a standstill soon. Indeed, several of the largest factories at those places have alof the largest factories at those places have already been closed. Of course, the smokers of Key West cigars will have to look somewhere for a substitute for their favorite brand when they can no longer get a good Key West cigar for a reasonable price, and already cigars are being made out of Remedios tobacco, which is an inferior, coarse, rough Cuban tobacco, the only Cuban tobacco allowed to be exported, mixed with domestic tobacco, or, in some cases, with Mexican tobacco, or, in some cases, with Mexican tobacco, that the supply of these cigars, most of which are made of the Vuelta Abajo tobacco, the finest to be had, will fall yet awhile."

Mr. Park added that the prospect of a tobacco famine had already had its effect in raising prices. Mr. Merrall, of the firm of Acker, Merrall & Condit, agreed with Mr. Park that Weyler's edict had aiready had a damaging effect upon the cigar industry of this country.

ONLY INDEPENDENCE ACCEPTABLE. Delegate Tomas Estrada Palma yesterday issued proclamation from his headquarters in the Cuban Junta, declaring that the reports that Cubans were ready to accept autonomy or reforms were without foundation. The proclamation ends: "The only exuse we will have for having the war will be its triumph; the only fitting monument for our faller

omrades, the independence of their country."

The Cuban League of the United States, of which lonel Ethan Allen, of No. 115 Broadway, is president, is organizing a branch league in every town or city in this country of 5,000 inhabitants and upward. An effort is also being made to secure the passage of a resolution in every State Legislature demanding that such action should be taken by the Government as will end the campaign of murder in Cuba and insure the independence of the island.

WEYLER MARCHING ON SANTA CLARA. Hayana, Jan. 21 - General Weyler has started with 10,000 men, and intends crossing Havana Province and marching through Matanzas toward Santa Clara. He has ordered the commanders in the zones of Havana within three days to destroy all houses on plantations which may serve as a refuge for the enemy, except those for the Les of detachments. The insurgents continue burning cane fields.

ALBANY MEDICAL COLLEGE DINNER. The Albany Medical College Alumni Association of Greater New-York met last night in the Hotel Savoy It was their second annual dinner, and the occasion was marked by such an abundance of toothsome viands, ready wit and good cheer as made it a we'come relief to professional cares. The tables were laid out in the form of a cricket bat, and in the middle of the main table Dr. William II. Thompson, president of the association, sat. In Dr. Thompson's opening address he recalled in an amusing style the incidents of his early practice in this city, and drew the conclusion: "You're not appreciated and not thanked by anybody for whom you work for nothing." Whereat his audience gave loud and delighted approval of the sentiment expressed.

THE CORONATION

ALCONOMICS OF THE STATE OF THE

is described by

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS

One of the two American correspondents who witnessed the imposing ceremonies in Moscow, and is illustrated by R. Caton Woodville, who had a royal commission from Queen Victoria.

FEBRUARY ISSUE

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

ARTICLES ON MEXICO

THE AWAKENING OF A NATION

By CHARLES F. LUMMIS

The first of a series of timely papers, which are the result of a three-months journey through Mexico undertaken for HARPER'S MAGAZINE by Mr. Lummis, and are illustrated from photographs taken by him expressly for this purpose.

Articles, Short Stories, Editorial Departments, etc.

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versity, of which the college is a part, responded to "Our University." He emphasized the need of a liberal education for the follower of any science, particularly of medicine, in these days of its progress, and predicted the concentration "of the educational interests of this State" about Union University. The Rev. Dr. W. J. Harsha then gave an extremely witty and entertaining talk on "The Pulpit." The Rev. Dr. W. E. Davis responded to "The Modern Lecturer; His Joys and Sorrows:" Dr. J. P. Kimball to "The Army and Navy." Dr. R. Ottolengul to "Dentistry and the Medical Profession." Dr. W. G. Tucker to "Our Alma Mater," and Dr. J. W. Warner to "Our Association."

Among the guests present were the following physicians: Drs. Warren C. Spalding, Edwards Hall. W. L. Stevens, F. W. Loughran, Emil Heuel, R. B. Burton, C. DeW. Van Dyck, S. E. Armstrong, James W. Droogan, W. J. Woodruff, M. J. Lewi, Edward F. Quinlan, W. F. Gardiner, Horace S. Hanks, Charles Van Wert, S. E. Ullman, John A. Cutter, Allen Fitch, R. G. Andrews; Edward J. Griffiths, Geotze H. Baker, J. C. White, John W. Gould, Thomas H. Flynn and Edwin Barnes. ticularly of medicine, in these days of its progress

PERJURY IN THE FAIR WILL CASE.

THE VALIDITY OF MRS. CRAVEN'S PENCIL DEED AND A NOTARY'S LIBERTY BOTH IN DANGER.

San Francisco, Jan. 21 .- On the date of insertion f two words in the blank form of notarial certificates printed by the H. S. Crocker Company hangs the liberty of an ex-notary, J. J. Cooney, and the validity of the claims of Mrs. Nettie Craven upon the estate of James C. Fair. When the examination of Cooney was resumed in Judge Cook's court yesterday, Mr. Smyth, a notary, identified the deposition made by Cooney before him last Decem-This is the deposition set forth in the complaint and upon which the charge of perjury against Cooney is based Simon H. Wade, superintendent of the printing

department of H. S. Crocker & Co., identified the blank form of notarial certificate issued by his firm in August, 1894. It is contended by the prosecution that the blank so identified was the only one used by Crocker & Co. in 1894, and that the particular printed form that appears upon the pencil deed was not printed until some time in 1896. The blank form was read in evidence. To the witness was then shown a proof taken from the files of the company, the proof having been pulled March 17

District-Attorney Barnes had the witness next identify blank forms of certificate No. 132, printed by Crocker & Co. during the week ending August 25, 1894, and the week ending August 16, 1895. In the last-named blank form appeared the words to me," as they appear in the certificates attached to the pencil deeds. The establishment of tached to the pencil deeds. The establishment of the fact that these two words did not appear in any of the blank forms printed by Crocker & Co, prior to August 15, 1855, is the vital point in the case. Upon that fact the prosecution really rests its case, and all other evidence, such as impres-sions of defective type, is merely corroborative. "What was the first occasion of the insertion of the words 'to me' in blank form No. 1227' asked Judge Barnes.
"I can only answer from the records, and they

the words 'to me' in blank form No. 122" asked Judge Barnes.

"I can only answer from the records, and they show that the words first appeared in the form issued August 16, 1826. The witness said he had searched all the records of his department and had produced all the blank forms issued since 1894.

James G. Whiteside, who worked in the stationery department of H. S. Crocker & Co. in 1885, identified an entry in the books of an order made by him for 5,000 copies of blank order No. 122. To the witness was shown the "copy" sent by him to the printer, and he said that the figures "5,000" and the words "to me' were written in the "copy" in his hand.

"I inserted the words 'to me'," said the witness, "at the suggestion of the attorney, J. H. Dickinson, who told me that in order to be correct the words should be in. Before that the blanks had not contained those words."

Judge Cook continued the hearing till next Monday, when the presecution will present testimony to identify the certificates used by Cooney with those printed at the establishment of H. S. Crocker & Co. August 16, 1885.

POLICE OFFICIALS CLEARED OF A CHARGE Chicago, Jan. 21.-The City Civil Service Commisnection with the stolen Schrage bonds was ended this evening and the report of that body will be made to Mayor Swift. No evidence was presented to sustain the charges made by "Sleepy" Burke, one of the robbers of the miser's hoard, that the assistant chief of police, Alexander Ross, and Inspector John D. Shea were implicated in the sale of part of the \$4,000 of securities stolen. Chief Badenoch and Inspector Hunt also came out of the Investigation with their bonor untarnished. One result of the inquiry, however, is expected to be the criminal prosecution of one or more persons who had a band in the disposal of the plunder.

Chief Badenoch made a long statement of his connection with the case and the efforts of the police to recover the bonds and bring all the guilty persons to justice. He declared the best work of the Department was spoiled by Secretary Ralph Easley, of the Civic Federation, giving to the press the letter of "Sleepy" Burke accusing Ross, Shea, George Williams and "Fd." Smith of being implicated in the disposal of the bonds. assistant chief of police, Alexander Ross, and In

A BOSTON BUSINESS MAN ILL. Buffalo, Jan. 21.-Joseph Davis, a wealthy business man of Boston, about fifty-five years of age, registered at the Iroquois Hotel to-day, and re-quested a warm room and the best surgeon in the dated, and Dr. Roswell Park was telephoned for, Mr. Davis's complaint was diagnosed to be apendicits and he was removed to the General Hospital, where an operation will be performed to-morrow.

A LECTURE BY CHARLES A. DANA. Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 21.-In University Hall to night before an audience of 2.500 persons Charles Dana, Editor of "The New-York St livered a lecture on the Socialistic movement in speaker was introduced by Dr. Angell, presiden of the university. Mr. Dana stated that or the university. Mr. Dams stated that in his opinion this movement, so widespread and enthusiastically received by many, was the direct outgrowth of the slavery agitation being waged at that time by Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips. Mr. Dann related the system of social democracy and equality practised in the Brook Farm community, Roxbury, Mass., under the guiding hand of George Ripley.

RECEPTION FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS. The forty-fourth annual meeting of the American

Society of Civil Engineers came to an end yester-day. In the morning the members present made an excursion to Croton Point in a train placed at their service by the New-York Central Railroad free of charge, and from that place took an overland trip to Croton Dam. They enjoyed the sight of the aqueduct and expressed full appreciation of its merits.

In the evening they met at the Waldorf for their annual reception. During the earlier part of the night the social forces restricted themselves to the smaller ballroom, but this was deserted for the new one about 11:30 o'clock. Siga Hollost's Hungaria orchestra provided the music. The number of strikingly gowned and pretty women was notice able. The dancing-card contained fourteen num room in the intermission following the seventh. The Annual Meeting Committee of the society Warren Hunt. The officers are Major B. F. Harrod, president: John Thomson, treasurer: Charles W. Hunt, secretary: J. F. Wallace and William R. Hutton, vice-presidents. On the Board of Directors are John F. Freeman, R. L. Crosby, James Owen, Robert Cartwright, Charles Sooysmith, Rudolph Herring, George A. Just, William B. Parsons, A.

DRUNKENNESS CAN BE CURED

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Mordecal, W. P. Craighill and Thomas W. Simons. Among those present at the reception were Charles Buchholz, Bernard B. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles McDon-ald, Dr. and Mrs. Mittendorf, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. ald, Dr. and Mrs. Mittendorf, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Trautwine, Mr. and Mrs. Oberlin Smith, Miss Agne Blackfan, George A. Just. Mr. and Mrs. George B. Hardy, Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Nichols, Colonel W. M. Rexford, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Knap, E. Platt Stratton, and Miss Jennie L. Stratton.

FOUR YOUNG THIEVES CAPTURED.

Four boys were locked up in the Macdougal-st. Frenchman and a truck-owner, of No. 16t Princest., of property in all valued at about \$1,000. The prisoners are Joseph Gotellia, eighteen years old, a No. 83 Sullivan-st.; Julius Olivari, seventeen, of No. 29 Thompson-st.; Adam Mariano, nineteen, of No. 115 Sullivan-st., and Emilio Tiscornia, seventeen, No. 76 Thompson-st. Remous complained to Acting Captain Farrell about noon yesterday of the robcharged Tiscornia, and that on the same day he had been robbed of a satchel, \$145 in cash, two silver watches, three gold rings, two diamond pins and a bank book of the Manhattan Savings Back with deposits of over \$500, and some valuable private papers.
The Captain and Detectives Crystall, Frazee and Jackson, late last night arrested the four boys in the cellar of No. 74 Thompson-st., a vacant house.

PENNSYLVANIA'S REPUBLICAN LEAGUE. Harrisburg, Penn., Jan. 21.-The Executive Comittee of the Republican State League of Clubs this afternoon selected Williamsport, September 8 and 9, as the place and time for the next annual convention. The president of the League, Isadore Sobel, of Eric, made a short speech, and was followed by State Chairman Elkin, who compliments the League for its effective work in the last cam-paign. He referred to the large number of club organizations in the State and to their spiendid co-operation with the regular Republican organization. He invited all classes of citizens to co-operate with the party in putting down the common enemy.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Rome, N. Y., Jan. 21.—Anton Eckes, the Buffale counterfeiter, who escaped from a train here on Tuesday morning, was caught at Norwich to-day. Denver, Jan. 21.—Postmaster Evans, of Fort Logan, Col., was arrested to-day by postal officials charged with embezzlement.

Buffalo, Jan. 2L—About a foot of snow fell bere last night and this morning, but no serious delay is reported to railroad traffic.

Toronto, Ont. Jan. 21.—The eastern power station of the Toronto Electric Light and Power Company, situated on the Esplanade, was burned this morning with sil its valuable machinery Loss, 198, 600; insured.

Buffalo, Jan. 21,—John G. Schlotger, keeper of the almshouse, who is charged by the Good Government Clubs with perjury and grand larceny, appeared in a poince court this morning and pleaded not guilty, waived examination and gave bail.

Muskegon, Mich., Jan. 21.—The damage by the lee gorge on the Muskegon River continues. Bean's Island, nine miles up the stream, is covered by lee and water, Of 19,000 acres of farming land there are but three above water. Fences and spring and fall seedings have been swept away. The damage is great.

Iron Mountain, Mich. Jan. 21.—A dispatch from Norway, Mich., says that James H. Gee, postmas-ter at that place, is short in his accounts 11.70. His bondsmen have taken charge of the office. His bondsmen have taken charge of the office.

Buffalo, Jan. 21.—Frank H. Bloomer, who was arrested yesterday afternoon on the charge of setting fire, to the Empire Brewing Company's mait house, causing a small loss, was arraigned in the rollee court this afternoon and admitted to ball for examination on Monday next. Bloomer, who is eighteen years old, was pointed out to the police eighteen years old, was pointed out to the police by a woman as having been seen running away from the mait house when the fire started, and sending in the aisrm. The boy denies the charge He is a son of ex-Colonel William H. Bloomer, etc.

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talles Chart Hillitary